

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1881.

日七初月二十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Leadenhall Street, E.C. HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSSY, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSERS A. D. MELLO & CO., SOUTHERN, CAMPBELL & CO., ARMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HENCK & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. (Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,200,000. RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Brochez, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, LYONS, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, NANTES, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. E. G. VOULLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, £1,600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Chairman—The Hon. W. K. KIEWITZ. Deputy Chairman—A. MOLVER, Esq.

ADVISORY ADVISERS: H. D. C. FORBES, Esq., H. E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., H. HOPKINS, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER: SHANGHAI, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Continental places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " " 12 " " 5 " " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

LE GEROLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. THE Firms of LINSTAD & Co. and H. WATKINS & Co. are this day Announced, and the Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership under the Style of LINSTAD & DAVIS.

T. G. LINSTAD, H. W. DAVIS. Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

NOTICE. MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEBS has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, and Mr. ALEXANDER WASSERFALL has been authorized to SIGN the Firm per Procuration.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

NOTICE. MR. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS and Mr. PHILIPP BERNHARD SCHMACKER have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

OSKOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, January 1, 1881.

NOTICE. MR. WILLIAM WALKINSHAW has Retired from our Firm, and his Interest and RESPONSIBILITY have CEASED. The Business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining Partners, viz.: Messrs PHILLIPS RYKIE, EDWARD CARRY SMITH, and ARTHUR WALKERLEY WALKINSHAW.

TURNER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1881.

Auctions. FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of R. DEACON, Esq., No. 1, College Gardens,—

The whole of his ENGLISH and CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Walnut Damask-covered Chairs and Couches, Mahogany Side Tables, Marble-top Teapots, Pier Glass, Fender and Fire Irons, Late and Ortonette Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Carpet, Gasaliers, &c.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Marble-top Dressing Tables and Washstands, Mirrors, Couches, Oak Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Sideboard with Mirror back, Mahogany Dining Table, Whatnots, Chairs, Glass, Crockery, Plated and Silver Ware, &c.

A Walnut COTTAGE PIANO, by L. NEUFELD, Berlin.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Dec. 28, 1880.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 13th January, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of F. PANIZZA, Esq., at the Imperial German Consulate, Peddar's Hill, No. 4, First Floor,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Cretone-covered Drawing-room Suite, Centre Table, Pier Glass, Fender and Fire Irons, Centre Carpet, Skin Rugs, Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Marble-top Teapots, Side Table, Glass Ornaments, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Aquarelles, &c.

Carved-wood Large Bedstead, Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Marble-top Washstand, Cheval Glass, Whatnot, Chest of Drawers, Glass, Crockery Ware, American-made Leather chest, &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by LUNAT of LUNZ, in splendid condition.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1881.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of FEBRUARY Next, at 10 o'clock a.m., a PUBLIC AUCTION will take place in Manila, at the OFFICE of His Excellency the ADMIRAL COMMANDER GENERAL of the NAVY in the Philippines (Sanpedro, No. 44), to the Effect of SELLING the TWO "TROOPSHIPS" belonging to that Naval Station, and known as "Patillo" and "Mague de la Victoria," where no offer under \$16,000 for the former, or \$7,000 for the latter, will be admitted.

Persons desiring further Particulars may apply to the Spanish Consulate here.

A. MENCARI, Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED The New Tinted IRISH LINEN NOTE PAPER in the following Tints: PEACH, AMETHYST, TURQUOISE, ROSE, TEAL, VIOLET.

Half-Morocco ALBUMS for unmounted Photographs. Sweet Caporal CIGARETTES. Crawford's "Portugal, Old and New," Illustrated.

Wallace's "Island Life." Smith's "Manual for Medical Officers of Health." Chambers' "Physiological Chemistry of Animal Body." Wilson's "Handbook of Hygiene." Reynolds' "Stationary Engine Driving." Hofmann's "Modern Magic." Miss Evergl's "Life Chords," beautifully Illustrated.

Madrid's "In Christo." MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETT'S DIARIES, 1881. RUDDY OLD BLOCK.

Hongkong, December 28, 1880.

Judy's "Annual." Routledge's "Annual." A Large Selection of CHRISTMAS JUVENILE BOOKS, beautifully illustrated.

Read's "Japan," beautifully Illustrated. Miss Bird's "Japan," beautifully Illustrated. McGrath's "Pictures from Ireland." Dalziel's "British Dogs." Travellers' "History of Charles James Fox." Ainsley's "Guide to Marine Board Examinations," new edition, 1880.

Chambers' "Encyclopedia," new edition, 10 Vols. Handsomely Bound. PRESENTATION BOOKS, in Russia, Gilt and Morocco Leathers.

New MENU and NAME CARDS. BEZIQUE SETS and SCRAP BOOKS. CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES. MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.

"Afternoon Tea" and "Pretty Peggy," the Children's Books of the season.

## Auctions.

NOTICE. WHEREAS the SALE by Public Auction of OLD METALS in Cavity, as announced through this Paper on the beginning of November last, did not take effect for want of Bidders, another Auction will be held on the 1st of FEBRUARY Next, also in Cavity, where the Several LOTS will be SOLD as formerly stated, viz:—

102 Kilograms OLD BRONZE, at \$0.30 per Kilogram.

1,440 Kilograms OLD COPPER, at \$0.40 per Kilogram.

1,917 Kilograms OLD YELLOW METAL, at \$0.80 per Kilogram.

78,708 Kilograms OLD FORGED IRON, at \$0.02 per Kilogram.

80,622 Kilograms OLD CAST IRON, at \$0.01 per Kilogram.

A. MENCARI, Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE. EX "Anadyr," a Few Pounds of Very Fine and Fresh SPANISH GRAPES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, December 27, 1880.

JOHN NOBLE, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a Very Fine SELECTION of GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in the Latest and most Fashionable Designs including many NOVELTIES in DIAMOND BRACELETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, AND GEM RINGS.

A Large and Well Selected STOCK of MODERN GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, comprising the Latest Patented Patterns.

Hongkong, December 11, 1880.

FOR SALE. JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Cases. Pints.....\$17 per doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## To Let.

TO LET. THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET. ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Office or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PAUL STREET, below CAINE ROAD; possession from 1st February next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 28, 1880.

TO LET. NO. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing Eight Rooms and OUT-HOUSES.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, December 3, 1880.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56 and 50A, PRATA RASS; with Private WEAIR.

THE GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, September 15, 1880.

TO LET. FIRST FLOOR and Ground FLOOR of House No. 4, Prata East (known as the BURN HOUSE); Possession on the 1st of October.

The HOUSE opposite the WANCHAI PRATA, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, etc., etc., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate possession.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

TO LET. ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 20, 1879.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL. THE Duties of the above School will be resumed on the 10th Instant, at 9 o'clock, on the punctual attendance of all Pupils is requested. Prospective may be had on application to the HEAD-MASTER, St. Paul's College.

Hongkong, January 3, 1881.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO. A Final DIVIDEND for the Year 1879, being a Return to Contributing Shareholders of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Net Premiums, is now Declared. Warrants will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th Proximo, until which date the Transfer Books of the Company are Closed.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. KENNARD DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1880.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR \$300,000.

COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on 31st December, 1880, will be Paid on Presentation, at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, December 21, 1880.

WANTED, Employment by the ADVERTISER. Has had several Years experience in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS. Address "Vestras," China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 18, 1880.

THE "F. R. EAST." THE ISSUES of 1878 WANTED. Apply at this Office.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

CARD. MR. A. HAHN'S DANCING CLASSES have been Re-opened on the 1st October.

Fletcher's Building, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c. FROM NOBLE'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW, can be had in any Quantity on application to THE BORNEO CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1880.

Mr. Andrew Wind, News Agent, 138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD. Good News for all! PROOF. H. E. MAN'S VERMIN DESTROYER! Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet discovered for killing

Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Spiders, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.

SOLD IN PACKETS. At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for Five Shillings.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smells, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTION FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

MASTERY OF GRAVEL LANE, Houndsditch, City of London, ENGLAND.

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1880, besides numerous Testimonials.

Hongkong Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & Co., W. CHURCHMAN, Victoria Dispensary.

1jne80 1w3 no.2. 1jue81

TO LET. With Entry from 1st March next, the PREMISES No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present occupied by the Occidental and Oriental S.S. Co.

Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, December 24, 1880.

## Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 127. CHINA SEA. SWATOW DISTRICT.

BREAKER POINT LIGHT HOUSE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIGHT on BREAKER POINT was exhibited for the first time at Sunset on the 8th December, 1880.

The Illuminating Apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Oculating Light alternately showing for eight seconds and suddenly disappearing for two seconds. It shows white from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 55° E., and red in shore of both these bearings as far as the land. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seawards.

The Light is elevated 125 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern of 120 feet.

The Tower is painted in black and white horizontal bands, and the Dwellings and Boundary Wall white.

Approximate position—Lat. N. 22° 56' 30" Long. E. 116° 28' 10"

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs, DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 9th December, 1880.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned have this day commenced Business at Hongkong as COAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

AH YON & Co., 559, Praya Central.

Dated the 3rd day of January, 1881.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship Suez having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 10th Instant will be at once landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, at East Point, at Consignees' risk and expense, and subjected to rent.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

STEAMSHIP "PEIRO." COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE. CONSIGNES of Cargo per Steamship Euphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here at their risk at the Company's Godowns, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S. S. "NIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 4th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co., 60A, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 3, 1881.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Atakote.

R. & Co., 205, Coler, 1 case, from Marseille.

Ex Atakote.

H. S., 268/30, 2 cases Colours, Order from Marseille.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 31, 1880.

## Shipping.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "Yangtze," Capt. R. SCHULTZ, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1881.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Co.'s Steamship "Nesher," Capt. R. JAGO, will be despatched on or about the 12th Jan., 1881.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1880.

FOR SHANGHAI. The British Steamship "America," WILLIAMS, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1881.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO. The Steamship "Mitsushima," RICKARD, Commander, expected here on or about the 7th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL &



## For Sale.

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE  
Especially selected Mail and  
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
GROCERIES,  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

APPLES, Green and Dried.  
MOLASSES, Canned and Bottled.  
EASTERN CREAM CHEESE.  
RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT.  
INDIAN CORN MEAL OATMEAL.  
CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY.  
ASSORTED JELLIES in Glass Jars.  
NUTS—BACON, BRAZIL,  
SEVILLE, ALMONDS,  
PEANUTS, WALNUTS,  
AND FRUITES.

GREEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.  
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.  
O-TONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.  
OLAM CHOWDER.  
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.  
RICHARDSON & ROBINSON'S DEVILED  
MEATS.  
ITALIAN PASTES, MACARONI and  
VERMICELLI.  
EASTERN HAMS and BACON.  
SMOKED SALMON.

**CALIFORNIA**  
CRACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS.  
Alphabetical BISCUITS.  
Boda CRACKERS.  
Wafers BISCUITS.  
Ginger CAKES.  
Milk BISCUITS.  
Oyster BISCUITS.

HORSE RADISH in Bottles.  
Smoked Lamb's TONGUES.  
Comb HONEY in Original Frames.  
Smoked Pig's FEET.  
Strained and Comb HONEY in Bottles.  
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.  
Family MESS BEEF in Kegs.  
No. 1 Boston MACKEREL in Kits.  
Salmon BELLIES in Kits.  
Paragon MACKEREL in Tins.  
English BRAWN.  
Compressed OX TONGUE.  
Compressed CORN BEEF.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2lb Cases.  
Assort. Canned VEGETABLES.  
MINCEMEAT.  
Sausage MEAT.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Queen's OLIVES.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
California CANDIES.  
The American BROILER.  
Well IRONS.  
Lemon SQUEEZERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
—and—  
JOHN MOIR'S

## FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

Wiltshire BACON in Wrapper.  
Irish Selected BACON in 2lb & 4lb Tins.  
Cumberland HAM.  
Breakfast TONGUES.  
Russia OX-TONGUES.  
Oxford SAUSAGES.

HAM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.  
Truffled SAUSAGES.  
Potted MATS and FISH.  
Phillippe and Canard's PATE DE  
FOIE GRAS.  
Phillippe and Canard's AS-ARA-  
GUS.  
Phillippe and Canard's SARDINES.  
Gelatin L'ZENGES.  
Assorted SWEETS.  
GLATINE.

Mallie's French MUSTARD.  
Anglo Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.  
Anglo Swiss COCOA and MILK.  
Crosse & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.  
Mason's CHOCOLATES Assorted.  
Schweitzer's COCOATINA.  
Van Houten's COCOA.  
Epp's COCA.  
COSAQUES.

Libbig's Extractum CARNIS.  
Smoked COD ROE.  
Dried SPRATS.  
Finland HADDOCK.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
Yarmouth BLOATERS.  
Kipped HERRING.  
Dried HERRING.

BARDINES with TOMATOES.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
Assorted JAMS.  
Calf's Foot JELLY.  
Essences for Flavoring.  
SAUCES.  
SPICES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS.  
COURBANTS in Bottle and Bulk.  
RAISINS in Bottle and Bulk.  
Mince-meat; Currant SEEDS.  
Ground COFFEE.  
Raw COFFEE.

PRESENT TEA is 5 Catty and 10 Catty  
Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25  
cents per lb.  
Hongkong, November 22, 1880.

## Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared  
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale  
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits  
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities  
of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their  
stickiness. It induces a healthy action of  
the scalp and keeps the Hair. Dandruff  
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-  
tains none but the best ingredients, and  
the greatest care is taken in the com-  
pounding. When the Hair falls off after  
fever or any other sickness, this Wash  
will surely prove of the greatest value.



From its great nourishing power on the  
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return  
to its natural color; it, however, does not  
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.  
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-  
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,  
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no  
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,  
Shanghai.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Oregon China Mail.

(The oldest Chinese Paper in America.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each of the Mail's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, etc., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 5 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2 Wyndham  
Street, not later than noon of the day the  
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"  
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH  
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,  
CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the  
China Mail Office, Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## Insurances.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED  
OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Underwriters having been appointed  
Agents of the above Company, are  
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27cnet

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underwriters are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent to  
\$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam, and Penang, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIL,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

## Insurances.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the  
last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$ 300,000.00

RESERVE FUND.....\$ 425,000.00

BALANCE UNDIVIDED.....\$ 70,278.43

DIVIDEND PAID TO SHARE-  
HOLDERS.....20% per Annum.

DIVIDEND PAID TO CONTRIBUTORS  
OF BUSINESS, 5% on the amount  
of their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE  
Risks to all parts of the World, pay-  
able at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE  
TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSI-  
NESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHARE-  
HOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underwriters having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
\$5000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Underwriters have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriters, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELGERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hankow, October 27, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwriters, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PAYMENT RESERVE.....Tls. 200,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 203,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AG-  
GREGATES.....Tls. 823,268

April, 1880.

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,

J. H. PINOY, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.,  
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
63 and 65, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-  
nually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business, in proportion to the Premi-  
um paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10c81

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwriters are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,  
on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be  
received, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.

The Steamship  
"Fokien,"  
Captain Assort, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th Instant, at  
Daylight, instead of as previously ad-  
vised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1881. j10

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamship  
"America,"  
Captain Talbot, will be  
despatched for the above  
Port on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1881. j10

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"Emeralda,"  
Captain Talbot, will be  
despatched for the above  
Port on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1881. j10

## ANNUNCI.

Nº da 12 de Janeiro de 1881, na re-  
partição do Brasil, ao meio  
dia do presente, para a con-  
strução da muralha de revestimento do  
Chinabreiro.

As concorrentes a arrematação de-  
verão enviar as suas propostas,  
acompanhadas de amostras e marcas de  
cimento da marca White Brothers será  
preferido a qualquer outro.

Todas as condições para a arrematação  
se acham de todo j' patentes na referida re-  
partição.

Saciedade da Direcção das Obras Pu-  
blicas, 51 de Dezembro de 1880.

O DIRECTOR.

(c) RAYMUNDO JESUS DE QUINTELA,  
Major d'Estado Maior.

j12

庚辰年十二月初一日

大西曆一千八百八十一年一月六日

香港大西曆一千八百八十一年一月六日

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## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Contour, for Tournon.

6, Contour, for Yokohama.



notice that the Macao Government advertisement for a large quantity of Building Cement, for the purpose of repairing the wharves at that port. The damage to the wharves was caused by the heavy snow of last year.

Learn that the German Liedertafel are giving a Concert on behalf of the City all funds on Thursday next, the 13th instant, this day week. The entertainment will consist of about half a dozen choruses for which this Society is so admirably celebrated; while the instrumental part of the programme will include piano recitals by the gifted amateur of Canton, and others. All who live music can calculate upon a treat well worthy of their patronage.

The mercantile community of this Colony were not elated when they learnt that there was to be a return to Monday as the day of departure for the homebound mails. A telegram has been received to the effect that the outgoing P. & O. steamer, which, under the existing arrangement would have left on Wednesday, the 26th January, will leave with the mails on Monday, the 24th, two days earlier. While admitting the difficulty that must arise in meeting the desire of every station on a line so extensive as that now traversed by the P. & O. Company, it cannot be doubted that Hongkong has been so far rather unfortunate in the days hitherto fixed for the mail's departure. There is, however, one consolation—viz., that the change of monsoon in April will bring another change in the day, so that Monday will not as it did last year, continue to be the day of departure all through the weary summer months. This is the silver lining in the cloud, and we must endeavour to enjoy it as much as in us lies.

Our Shanghai contemporaries have been devoting a large amount of attention to the case Johnson v. Drummond, the defendant in which action was ordered to pay \$750 and \$800 to the plaintiff for wrongful dismissal from the staff of the Shanghai Courier newspaper. Naturally the comments vary in tone and tendency, those of the Courier being of a defensive kind, while those of the others either favour the plaintiff or pitch into the defendant. Except that the question of agreement must first be ascertained, and that the defendant must not justify himself, the facts of this particular case do not justify lengthened notice. Mr. Drummond, the lessee of the Courier, dismissed his assistant (Mr. Johnson) on the ground that he had corresponded with and sent telegrams to the London Standard, contrary to the spirit of his agreement; and the jury held that this was a wrongful dismissal, giving damages as above stated. Even admitting that there may have been other grounds for the dismissal, this particular one was the breach alleged and relied upon by the defendant; and we cannot but think that the defendant would have better consulted his interests had he either not dismissed the plaintiff, or had he submitted the matter to arbitration. While it is unfair to demand that all the liberality of interpretation in such cases should come from the employer's side, it seems in this instance that the interpretation was not so generous as it might have been. As a matter of fact, the defendant took up an untenable position, as the custom is almost universally against him and in favour of the plaintiff; but even supposing that the custom had not been such as to support Mr. Johnson, we still think that his employer would have acted more wisely under the circumstances had he refrained from making a mountain out of so small a molehill. The public feeling clearly goes with Mr. Johnson in the matter, as the verdict implies.

The opening Concert of this year will be held in the Temperance Hall to-morrow evening, at half-past eight o'clock; when the new piano will be brought into use for the first time. We are requested by the Committee of the Hall to render their best thanks to the subscribers who have so liberally supported them in this matter; and it is to be hoped that the new instrument will prove an additional attraction to these entertainments, as it is a substantial addition to the properties of this philanthropic institution. Admission to the entertainment is free, as usual, to soldiers and sailors; civilians being charged twenty cents. The following is the programme for to-morrow evening:—

1. Piano Solo.....Beethoven.
2. Song.....The little one that died.
3. Song.....Fly forth, oh, gentle dove.
4. Negro Song and dance.
5. Song.....By the blue Alcatraz.
6. Piano Solo.....Piano Solo.
7. Recitation.....Why chime those bells so merrily.
8. Song.....The Star of Bethlehem.
9. Song.....Draw near the fire.
10. Song.....The Veteran.
11. Song.....Duty Done.

We referred a short time ago to the error into which our Foochow contemporary had fallen concerning the part played by the Postmaster General of this Colony in postal subsidies; and it may be as well to point out to the memorialists that it will not tend to favour the reception of their representations if they follow the lead of the *Literary Digest* in such erroneous statements. Mr. Lister, the Postmaster General here, could do nothing more than support the prayer of the Foochow residents for a subsidised postal service with such arguments as suggested themselves by the facts. He is no more

responsible for inaction on the part of the Postal Authorities at Home than is the conductor of the *Foochow Herald*. But it should be borne in mind that the annual reports furnished by Mr. Lister have more than once clearly set forth the advantages to Foochow of a regular mail service to that port. The hardship in this connection to which Foochow is subjected cannot be gainsaid. It has been shown by innumerable instances; and even Amoy, with its subsidiary interests, literally revels in postal advantages as compared with Foochow. This is in a great measure owing to the fact that Foochow is comparatively weak in imports, though strong in exports; while Amoy is exceptionally fortunate in the visits of the Manila steamers. While it is hard, however, for the residents of Foochow to receive their English and French mails by the same steamer, and to wait sometimes for ten days before they again hear from their Southern correspondents, it is not for a moment to be supposed that Hongkong is to pay for the establishment of the privilege which they desire to gain for themselves. Except the mercantile firms who have branches in Foochow, the hardship of the Foochowites does not sufficiently stir residents here to prompt them to suggest the payment of a local line, even supposing that to be a practicable measure. The memorial in course of signature, we understand, addressed to the Postmaster General of England, the Hon. Mr. Fawcett; and it is therefore more than probable that the memorialists have not blundered over the powers possessed by the Postal authorities here. We wish every success to the Foochow movement, as we think that every step in advance made by the Imperial Government towards postal facilities will pay in the end.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 this afternoon before G. S. Northcote Esq., Acting Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs A. C. More, H. M. Bates and F. A. M. Lindo, upon the body of a Chinese male adult, name unknown.

Dr. Marques, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital gave evidence to the effect that deceased was brought to the Hospital at about half-past four p.m., on the 4th inst., and was then in an insensible state, supposed to be from the effects of opium, but from the symptoms witnessed he believed he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and he was treated accordingly. Deceased never became conscious, and died the following morning. Upon being examined it was found he had received a simple fracture of the temple bone, which had caused concussion of the brain. A slight wound was found upon the forehead, not, however, penetrating the bone. Just before 4 p.m., he was treated at 4 p.m., on the 4th inst., he saw the deceased lying on his side in the Queen's Head West. He was bleeding from his head, and was quite insensible, and a greenish matter exuded from his mouth. Witness took him to the Police Station and thence he was taken to the hospital. Tunny Achun, shop coolie, employed at No. 51 Queen's Road West, saw the deceased, on the afternoon in question, sit down under the verandah; afterwards he got up and on walking a few steps fell against the stone pillar and down into the gutter, from which he was picked up by the witness. When deceased fell, he struck his head against the corner of the pillar. Inspector Lindsay stated that the Police had been unable to find out who the deceased was; he appeared to be a stranger here. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the Jury.

While the Russians and Chinese are actively engaged preparing for the strife so confidently anticipated next Spring, Japan is also receiving additions to the warlike stores in which so large an amount of money has already been invested. Indeed, it is very certain that Government purchases and the maintenance of extensive establishments in foreign countries, more than account for the adverse balance of trade to which native political economists are so fond of alluding. We notice that the steamship *Harler* has landed in Yokohama, on Government account, sixteen cases of Jordan's guns, and 32 pieces of torpedo apparatus. The invoice value of the consignment is stated to be \$24,700, and what with freight and charges the total will be quite a respectable sum.—*Hirogo News*.

The Russians appear, says the *Hirogo News*, to be taking a vitally interest in Japan just at present, judging from the result of similar kindness in other countries, say, for instance, the apprehension of Japanese statements, more especially when they call to mind the Sagami juggle. Not content with providing what may be regarded as enormous sums of money to carry on an active propaganda, they now contemplate extending their generosity as far as to build an almshouse in Tokio. The *Echo du Japon* states:—"The *Choya* Shimbun mentions that the archduke Nicholas, head of the mission to Japan of the Greek Church, in conjunction with several Russian residents at Tokio and Yokohama, proposes to raise a sum of three million-yen to build an asylum in Tokio for the reception of destitute persons. When the money is collected or arranged for, application will be made to the authorities for permission to commence building operations."

An Indian has contracted with the Burman Government to bring to Mandalay at his own risk (the risk is real indeed) all the machinery required to turn out breech-loaders at the rate of 500 each month, 10,000 to be made and delivered within 20 months. Those breech-loaders will be paid for each time on delivery by the Burman Government at the rate of Rs. 50 a piece. At the end of the contract the machinery will be taken over by the Burman Government for Rs. 3 lakhs of rupees. An Italian Consul and one of his countrymen, Mr. Federici, were asked security whether the Romagnoli should be invited, Kapelont, the Italian Consul, said:—"Indeed! And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir, when the barrel was first taken to my room two days later I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease." We believe the witty student was discharged without special reprimand.

SECRETARIES OF STATE (says the *Notel Mercury*) are weak in the hands of the pre-

minent officials. Mr. Herbert and his colleagues are more than a match for their masters. They had a little trouble with Lord Carnarvon, but Mr. Herbert in his case had the advantage of personal relationship on his side, and succeeded in the end in getting his own way. It has ever been so. Twenty, or even ten years ago, Sir Frederic Rogers and Sir George Barrow were the leading spirits—the evil geni—of the Colonial Office. Today they are Mr. Herbert and Mr. Bristow; largely helped by Mr. Sargant and Mr. Oumney downstairs.

The lady London correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—

Would my lady readers like to know of what the new and greatly enlarged "Oriental Jersey" costume consists? The top is a kind of Highland sporran, blue, or grey; the middle portion, a fisherman's rough blue jersey; round the waist a gorgeous *cummerbund*; the bottom a blue, thick, coarse quilted serge. It is a marvellous kind of attire. London girls are greatly attracted by it. I do not think that Lady Haberton's bifurcated garments stand much chance of being adopted in this country at least. The Bloomer costume was mild to what our ladyship recommended. It is the 6th of November that she suggested her in trying to persuade us to make "guys" of ourselves?

To judge from the English newspapers published in China the European residents at the treaty ports are again pressing for the removal of the Wounging Bat, an obstruction that lies near the mouth of the river on which Shanghai is situated, and which runs into the Yangtze. This bar is some eight or nine miles below the Anglo-American settlement, and the water on it, except at certain times of tide, is not sufficient to allow steamers of great draught to pass up to Shanghai. The vessel of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Messageries Maritimes are, however, the only ones that can get up the river; the rest of the traffic is by junk, and is an inconvenience, is not an insuperable obstacle to commerce. That it in any way tends to bring about the decline of the river as a centre of trade is very unlikely. The increase of trade is very unlikely. The river itself, the opening of additional ports on it, and the superior economy of shipping goods from the latter direct to Europe instead of transhipping at Shanghai are, much more probably, the causes of any decline in the commercial prosperity of the river. The fact that it may have been noticed of late years. When pressed to remove the bar at Wounging or dredge a sufficient channel in it, the Chinese usually make out one and that cannot be answered to us to confess a very simple answer. They say that the bar prevents the passage of heavy foreign ironclads, and is so far a defence to their dockyard and arsenal of Kiangnan. The naval policy of China, at least, is a purely defensive one. She does not possess a single sea-going ironclad, and she is not likely to acquire any. Considering the hands of foreigners, she is perhaps hardly likely to give up so important a part of that policy.—*Far East Mail*.

**CRICKET.**  
THE NAVY AND DOCKYARD v. THE GARRISON.  
This match was played this afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Garrison, with five wickets to spare. The Garrison was rather chilly and consequently there was not so large a gathering of ladies as might have been expected, to listen to the choice music of the *Thymian* band, and watch the fortunes of the players, but towards the conclusion of the match a large number of spectators were gathered round the Band at the eastern end of the cricket ground. In the innings of the Navy and Dock Yard, Mr. Spearman's 52 and Mr. Newton's 49 were the best scores made, and the total of 182 was a very fair one, against the bowling and fielding of the opposing team. This score was, however, soon beaten when the Garrison went to the wicket, L. Tannard making 47, and Mr. Purdon knocking up the magnificent total of 103 not out; and when wickets were drawn the score stood at 204 with two not out and four to go in. The score was as follows:—

**NAVY AND DOCKYARD.**  
Mr. W. Hynes, Dockyard, & b Purdon, 27  
Ethelstone, *run out*, b Stanforth, 3  
Lynne, *Curacao*, *run out*, 11  
Newington, *Victor Emanuel*, *thrown out*, 49  
Spearman, *Curacao*, & Purdon, b Lawford, 52  
Neville, *Curacao*, & Purdon, b Lawford, 16  
Stevenson, & Fell, b Tannard, 0  
Campbell, *Modeste*, & Tannard, 0  
Penney, *Curacao*, & Fillingham, b Tannard, 2  
Michel, *Curacao*, & Tannard, 0  
Phillips, *run out*, b Tannard, 0  
Bye 14, leg byes 8, wides 3; no ball 1, 182

Wicket fall.—1 for 6, 2 for 32, 3 for 57, 4 for 160, 5 for 174, 6 for 176, 7 for 177, 8 for 181, 9 for 181, and 10 for 182.

**GARRISON.**  
Lieut. Tannard, & Hynes, 47  
Gr. Dunning, & a Campbell, & Hynes, 0  
Lieut. Fell, & a Michel, 103  
Lieut. J. J. Purdon, not out, 103  
Serge. Fillingham, & a Neville, 0  
Campbell, 0  
Lieut. Lawford, 27th, not out, 22  
Capt. Stanforth, 27th, & Spearman, b Stevenson, 14  
Lieut. Armistead, 27th, to go in.  
Lieut. Steele, 27th, to go in.  
Serge. Major Reynolds, & a 0  
Gr. Cooker, & a 0  
Bye 2, wides 0, No Balls 7, 204

A witness of one of our colleagues had a barrel of ale deposited in his room—contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the master, who said, "Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room. Why, the fact is, sir, my physician advises me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not visiting at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room." "Indeed! And have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir, when the barrel was first taken to my room two days later I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease." We believe the witty student was discharged without special reprimand.

SECRETARIES OF STATE (says the *Notel Mercury*) are weak in the hands of the pre-

## SUPREME COURT.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smalke.)

Thursday, Jan. 6th.

IN THE MATTER OF VIRGIL FAYRE, a BANKRUPT.

Bankrupt was brought up for his last examination. Mr. Wotton appeared for the bankrupt. The bankrupt submitted himself for final examination, and to secure the appointment of a day on which he should come up to obtain his discharge. The Chief Justice said, that the matter must stand over, as there was no official assignee to submit accounts as required by the ordinance.

Mr. Wotton remarked that it was a very considerable hardship on the bankrupt to be kept in custody, and that he should suffer in consequence of no steps having been taken to provide for a requirement that must have been apparent to those whose duty it was to provide against such a contingency. The Chief Justice said he was very sorry, but he could not help it. The position of affairs was such that he could only follow the law as it stood.

Mr. Wotton said the bankrupt had his several engagements offered to him elsewhere, outside of this colony, which he was unable to accept, and for which appointment he would not be accepted, without having obtained his discharge. The bankrupt had to maintain his wife, and he had no means nor could he obtain employment in the colony, and the hardship of the case fell upon the bankrupt.

The Chief Justice said he had discussed the whole matter very fully with Mr. Justice Snowden, but he would again consult him on that point.

Mr. Justice Snowden having joined his Lordship on the Bench, Mr. Wotton repeated his statement to the effect, that he would do the same effect as above stated.

The Chief Justice said that no doubt this matter had been fully and carefully considered in Council.

Mr. Wotton hoped it had.

The matter was adjourned, and further protection granted for a month.

IN THE MATTER OF J. M. HANLON, a BANKRUPT.

This bankrupt also came up for his final examination, and the same result was achieved. His Lordship said circumstances had been taken in the matter, as it now stood. He was very sorry for the bankrupt but it could not be helped.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tomchoy.)

Thursday, Jan. 6.

THE TRADES' UNION ASSAULT.

The case in which Chin, Aying, a rattleman, was charged with assaulting one Kan Aon, because the latter did not obey the laws of the guild, was again before the Court. The case was heard by Mr. Justice Snowden, who, after a short examination of the evidence, pronounced the defendant was discharged.

## LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Li Aon, 32, was convicted of stealing a jacket, value \$3.40, the property of Lei Aun, a tailor, and formerly defendant's employer. The jacket was given to defendant to iron, but instead of returning it, he had absconded from his employer, taking the jacket with him. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chung Aon, 25, blacksmith, was charged with stealing a clock, value \$5, from Mr. Olinar's store in the Queen's Head West. The clock was found in the defendant's possession, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chan Aung, 32, coolie, was charged with unlawful possession of a box containing money and clothing, and also with being armed with a deadly weapon, but not being the holder of a night pass, on the 6th inst. The case was remanded on the application of Inspector Rivers to enable the police to find out to whom the property belongs.

## (Before the Hon. Ng Choy.)

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Sin Afat, 41, seaman, appeared on remand from 6th instant, charged with attempting to commit suicide on the 4th inst. Evidence was given by Dr. Marryat, assistant surgeon of the Government Civil Hospital, to the effect that defendant was brought to the Hospital on the 4th inst., and said that he had taken some cents' worth of opium. He was treated accordingly and was discharged the next day. Defendant was a boatman. About a month ago his wife died, and he was very much distressed being also in debt. On the 4th inst. he took some samu and got a little drunk, and afterwards bought three cents' worth of opium, and took a portion of it upon which he fell-giddy and fell down in the Coffee Plantation at Kait Point.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Teol Ang, 48, marine hawker, appeared on remand charged with unlawful possession of a brass pipe and some articles of clothing on the 26th inst. A witness, Lai Tung, was called by defendant and testified to his respectability, witness having known him for three years. Defendant was ordered to find security in two sureties of \$25, each, to be of good behaviour for three months, in default to be committed for seven days.

## THE MURDER AT THE RECREATION GROUND.

Cheung Ayan, & Fung Hui, were again before the Court having been remanded from the 4th inst. Mr. Holmes appeared on behalf of the prisoners. No further evidence was brought forward than was produced at the inquest on the body of the deceased Li Aun, and Mr. Holmes having clearly represented to the Court that the prisoners were innocent of the crime, the Court, on the evidence of Fung Hui, & Fung Hui, the only evidence against him being that given in the dying declaration of the deceased, the second defendant was discharged, the first prisoner, Cheung Ayan, being committed for trial at the next Criminal Session of the Supreme Court.

## ADVICE TO YOKOHAMA EDITORS.

(Japan Gazette.)

When, editors, you are about to make some strong comment upon some magnanimous conduct who by government is sent to rule in Eastern climes—beware, and just forbear the sport. The powers call such naughty words a "gross contempt of court." A gross contempt of court—of court, a gross contempt of court.

The press to bear expected is, To see, and nothing say. Or else 'tis said to make them mute. The powers can find a way; So that you all must take due care Not to step the line Of reverence, for fear you might Be muled in a fine, Oh! Always shun a fine, Oh! Always shun a fine.

Your peers have not a word to say, A jury—nonsense, fudge! His Honor is in such a case! The jury and the judge; So if my warning you neglect, And violate the laws, You surely will be brought to court And made to "show the cause." Avoid that "showing cause"—the cause, Avoid that "showing cause."

And if you happen to escape, The judge will surely tell You that, although he did not want, He might have fined you well. You're sure to get a raking sound, Verminous, not French; For daring to presume so far As criticize the Bench, Beware the sacred Bench.

With double meaning hedge your lines And do not speak outright, For fear your language might not be Accepted in the sight Of those who duly represent The country of the free.

Strong words forbear—they're likely to Offend the powers that be; Beware the "power that be"—that be, Beware the "powers that be."

'Tis for your good that thus I write, I hope you'll take the hint, And when you're tempted next to let A letter into print, Take care it bears no counsel's corns Or else sure as fate, 'Contempt' will be considered be At every Consulate, Avoid the Consulate, my friends, Avoid the Consulate.

MICHAEL LIDER.

## NOTES FROM SEE-CHUAN.

Chung-King, Thursday, Dec. 2.

The Boys have let the cat out of the bag, and they acknowledge having received a sum of money for their losses at Chien-si Chou, which accounts for their unwillingness to make an affidavit of their losses there; the Officials sent to count here paid them each Ta. 10, having deductions by underlings. I wonder if the Central Government intends to pay my expenses and losses on that memorable occasion, or do they intend to shuffle off it.

General Li and a Magistrate named Shen, have both been decapitated at Chien-tu for having butchered all the inhabitants (some thousands) of a village in this province some years ago. From Kuei-chow, I learn that 18 men have been beheaded for various crimes, and that the Governor received the head of an unfortunate artilleryman, in his lap, whilst superintending the trial of the new guns lately cast in that Province; of late the guns have been tested before daylight.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

A sop is being cast to France, so as to secure tranquility during the coming struggle with Russia. The latest news to that effect, is the fact that the Ching-pai Missionary difficulty was settled to-day, in a manner favourable to the officials, who have got out of it by agreeing to pay Ta. 50 for each of the 20 Christians that were murdered; the buildings that were rented by the mission are to be repaired, but the church that was destroyed will not be rebuilt just yet, even at the expense of the Christians themselves, and the missionaries and rioters are all getting off scot free by this arrangement. An official dinner will be given on Monday by the Christians to all the officials of this place, as a sort of thank-offering for the settlement of this long-standing grievance, by which they have suffered such persecution at the hands of their enemies just across the river. On dit that the Governor-General himself was on his way here to settle the matter, but it is now prayed that he may not come as it is all settled.

Sunday, Dec. 5.

I paid a parting visit to all the officials to-day, which astonished them considerably, as they expected that I would stay at least a month or so, or at least until the arrival of H. B. M.'s Representative, Mr. Parker, who is said to be underweight or on the way for this place. Dispatches received last night have decided me to take this step without delay. The officials are, I think, rather glad that I am going, as they cannot carry on their usual routine in various quarters, as long as I am here for fear of being denounced, and as I am continually moving about, they are frightened some accident may happen to me for which they will be held responsible. I am to receive a thousand taels as travelling expenses from my Kuei-chow friends, as a private donation, and nothing from the officials to the best of my knowledge just now. The Kuei-chow officials might have sent me a note for my losses at Chien-si, but that would have been acknowledging that I was in the right.

Monday, Dec. 6.

News has been received from Mr. Wilson at Chungking, who says that every living creature has not found such a good market for the religious books he has for sale as he had expected. Rev. Mr. B. B. Clarke, writing from Chiating Fu, says that everything is quiet in that locality; no more talk of the Lotus, and he has been treated with respect everywhere, the officials having been stringently warned that they will be held responsible for such attempts.

murders as happened to me at Chien-si Chou, so my trouble may result in doing good to many foreigners travelling throughout the Empire. I hope it may. I intended to make it a memorable affair myself, by squaring my account with the mob on the spot, and the officials might have there and then settled the little difficulty about my losses, had they been so inclined, the worse characters being removed.

## PIONEER.

### SPIRIT OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

(Translated for Shanghai Courier.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

We saw in the papers of the 19th, says the *Shen Pao*, the telegram announcing that the Kuldja negotiations have failed. The telegram is very brief; but what appears to be the case, is that Russia will not abate her pretensions and China will not bumble herself before Russia; and consequently, however much the contrary may be desired, war cannot, anyhow, be avoided. Those writers who have discussed the Li question have all been induced by their dread of the horrors and dangers of war to express a hope that peace would be preserved. But those by whose councils the country is governed have decided that to make up our minds at once to fight is preferable to submitting to the coercion and yielding to the imperious demands of Russia, while we make ourselves the laughing stock of the whole world by bowing down to sue for peace. Looking at the whole circumstances of the case, it is not such an easy thing, as many men may think, to say for certain which of the two countries will get the best of the present struggle for mastery. Russia, indeed, stands aside of two continents, and her fixed object has long been to enlarge her territories and extend her sway. But China is the larger and more populous empire; and reformed and re-organized as she is, there is no reason why she should be the weaker of the two. Turkey is a petty country with a small population. It is even said that when she has wanted to raise troops, she has filled her ranks by seizing and carrying off the inhabitants of the nearest villages. But weak as she is thus shown to be, yet when engaged in war with Russia, she was able to defeat her enemy several times. Though Russia at last had the good fortune to be victorious, still she found that the war cost her some millions. There, is of course, no possible comparison between China and Turkey in size, population, and strength; the one is so infinitely superior to the other. Moreover China has now adopted much from European countries. She has long ago purchased herself with steam-vessels, rifles, and cannon, and her army has been reformed and improved. Her Comander-in-Chief and her highest officers of State are men who have been through many campaigns and are thoroughly at home on the battlefield. She has crowds of active generals, and of efficient public servants. It may, therefore, be said of her, "with an army which can vanquish any foe and can capture any stronghold, why need she hesitate or fear to go to war."

Russia is a large country, but China is more populous than she is. The Chinese would have the advantage of fighting on their own soil, while the Russians would have all the difficulties of being in a strange country. If China should happen to be defeated, she could rally her troops and recommence the conflict. If she were defeated even thrice, she could still re-assemble the remnants of her armies and inspire them with even greater enthusiasm than before. This Russia could in no wise do. The Russians, under any circumstances, could not penetrate far into the country. They would also be unable to ensure the constant and regular transmission of supplies. After a length of time their defeat might be expected with certainty. The one and only cause that China has for anxiety is in the proximity of her capital to Russia. The troops in Peking would require money to advance a few paces and find themselves under the walls of Peking. It is for this reason that a large army has recently been stationed at Shan-hai-Kwan for the protection of that city. Still the minds of the public cannot help being filled with a certain amount of doubt and uncertainty. Some foreigners say that the importance of Peking rests only in its being the residence of the Emperor. Suppose that he were to remove his capital into the interior to some central position with lines of communication in every direction, then Chihli and Shanai would merely be strong places of defence on the frontier, and would lose their supreme importance. If China, then, were pressed hard by Russia, she could govern the country from the interior, and after paying attention to her army for a few years, in the end she could not fail to drive Russia out. Through these are the words of foreigners, still they show an intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, and there is nothing in the advice given which it would be impossible to adopt. Lastly, the Russians, with their exactions and demands, are trying to frighten and alarm China. If it came to a war, they could not possibly invade the country with more than a hundred thousand men. Their troops are far more expensive than those of China. Their resources must fail them, and then they would be defeated. They themselves are aware of the abundance of men in China, and the small cost required to maintain a certain amount of their force; they feel a certain amount of alarm upon the subject. It is not at all impossible that the determination to fight may be a piece of good fortune to China and a cause of sorrow to Russia.

The name of a prisoner in the Police Court was misapprehended in the *General News* report, and he called on the editor immediately. "I want you to say in the paper," he said, "that I am the man that got drunk and smashed a gas-lamp. I want it to be understood by the voters that I was the man that took the policemen three-quarters of an hour to take to the lock-up. I want to be put before the public in my true light, or I'll bring suit for damages. That's what I got drunk for; I was to get my name in the paper; so people would know I am duly qualified."

## ABUSE OF THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The following spirited comment on the law of libel, and the abuses to which it is perverted, appears in the *Referee*:—

It is high time the public looked more closely into the motive and methods of the action-for-libel brotherhood. It is of course beyond dispute that once in a blue moon some wretched sheet, unworthy the name of newspaper, attacks the private character of individuals unwarrantably and grossly, and is rightly and justly condemned; but in nine cases out of ten the article complained of is fair criticism on the public acts of the complaining party. There are a large body of men who desire nothing so much as publicity, who flaunt themselves in the face of the multitude, accept as much praise as they can get as merely their due, and directly some one ventures to dispute their infallibility, and bestow a little judicious blame, these thin-skinned gentry raise the cry of libel, and rush off there and then to put the criminal law in motion. Now it is a guileless youth who gives a ball in the interests of the stage, and objects to a reporter hinting that some of the guests were on the borderland of disrepute. Now it is an actor who thinks that what in the way of critique has been said with justice over and over again about Shakespeare and Shakespeare's greatest demonstrators, is a gross and scurrilous libel when said about him. Now it is a swindling Greek who, having been kicked out of half the towns in Europe for cheating at cards, prosecutes an editor who hints that his antecedents are doubtful. And to the list a prizefighter, who considers it libellous to say that he took an active part in an election; a newspaper proprietor who cries aloud to the law to shield him from the assertion that his uncle was nervous of fire; and a foreign correspondent who thinks nothing under a year's imprisonment fit for the editor who dared to assert that he wasn't much liked in a certain country by the powers that be; and we have a low class specimen of the frivolous excuses which are seized upon to put the whole weight of the criminal law in motion against men of culture and standing. In many cases the so-called libel does not even annoy its subject. He sees in it either a chance of notoriety or blackmail. Not once, but a dozen times of late, has this process been indulged in as a means of advertisement. But there is in this, as in all other things, a law of compensation. How often has an action for libel proved on all-fours with the traditional booby-trap? From the day when a young War Office clerk prosecuted a journal for saying that he was a War Office clerk, and trembled, wavered, broke down helplessly, and fled ignominiously, leaving the "libeller" triumphant, Society has been treated over and over again to the spectacle of the bitter bit. They have pushed open the door of the law, and the pall of dirty water has fallen on their devoted heads and smothered them. The class of people who bring libel actions are generally beneath consideration. They are either thin-skinned cowards, the first to hit hard themselves, and the loudest in their howls when hit in return, or they are men who have as much reason to shrink from the truth being known, and to summon the bogey of the criminal law to their assistance, as had Mr. James Copping when he resented his Baywater hall being exposed in a penny paper, which he did not prosecute, which he did. It is to be hoped that the fate of this indignant gentleman will not only once more call attention to the shameful state of the law, but will also act as a deterrent to the whole gang of contemptible people whose characters are so fragile that unless protected by policemen they would come utterly to grief.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, January 6.

"FIU—New Paine, cash, 655  
" Old, cash, 605  
" New Benares, cash, 665  
" Old, cash, 655  
" New Malva, credit, 780  
" Allowance, Taels, 3  
"



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details. The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the publishers demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects generally, is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though taking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The latest on Chinese Poetry in this volume is also worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (S.S.).

The *Chinese Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a new respect to a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards its nature and object, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of the Chinese studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. It is to be hoped that the contributions to this Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

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This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors of its business and editorial footing. The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-constructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

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China Mail Office.

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## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive, such extra matter.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club.—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, "Hosier, Tailor, &c."—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

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5th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

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6th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

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7th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

8th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

8th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

9th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

9th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

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11th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

11th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

12th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

12th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

13th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

13th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

14th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

14th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

15th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

15th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

16th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

16th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

17th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

17th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

18th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

18th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

19th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

19th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

20th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

20th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

21st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

21st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

22nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

22nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

23rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

23rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

24th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

24th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

25th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

25th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

26th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

26th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

27th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

27th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

28th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

28th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

29th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

29th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

30th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

30th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

31st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

31st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

32nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

32nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

33rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

33rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

34th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

34th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

35th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

35th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

36th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

36th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

37th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

37th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

38th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

38th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

39th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

39th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

40th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

40th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

41st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

41st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

42nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

42nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

43rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

43rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

44th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

44th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

45th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

45th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

46th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

46th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

47th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

47th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

48th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

48th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

49th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

49th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

50th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

50th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

51st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

51st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

52nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

52nd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

53rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

53rd Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

54th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

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55th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

55th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

56th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

56th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

57th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

57th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

58th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

58th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

59th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

59th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

60th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Day, ... 1.00

60th Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons, per Load, ... 0.60

61st Class Cargo Boat of 800 tons